

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd September 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta ...	2,100	22nd August 1882.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī "	Burrisal ...	.....	
3	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong ...	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	
Weekly.					
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	28th ditto.	
6	"Arya Darpan "	Ditto ...	.....	1st September 1882.
7	"Bangabāsi "	Ditto ...	.....	26th August 1882.
8	"Bārtābaha "	Pubna ...	.....	24th & 31st August 1882.
9	"Bhārat Bandhu "	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd September 1882.
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	29th August 1882.	
11	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000		
12	"Bardwān Sanjīvanī"	Burdwan ...	296	1st September 1882.	
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	28th August 1880.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	27th ditto.	
15	"Dūt "	Calcutta ...	.....	
16	"Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	745	1st September 1882.	
17	"Gramvārtā Prakāshikā "	Comercolly ...	.....	26th August 1882.
18	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	26th ditto.
19	"Hindu Ranjikā "	Beauleah, Rājshāhye... ..	200	30th ditto.	
20	"Medinī "	Midnapore ...	.....	28th ditto.
21	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	26th ditto.	
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	
23	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	28th ditto.	
24	"Paridarshak "	Sylhet ...	.....	20th & 27th August 1882.
25	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	25th August 1882.	
26	"Rajshahye Samvād "	Beauleah ...	.....	
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	31st ditto.	
28	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	27th ditto.	
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500		
30	"Som Prakāsh "	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	28th ditto.
31	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....	
32	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	26th ditto.	
33	"Srihatta Prakāsh "	Sylhet ...	440		
34	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha "	Commillah ...	.....	19th ditto.
Daily.					
35	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	25th to 31st August 1882.	
36	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	26th August to 1st September 1882.	
37	"Samāchār Chandrikā "	Ditto ...	625	26th to 30th August 1882.	
38	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	26th August to 1st September 1882.	
39	"Prabhātī"	Ditto ...	.....	
40	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan "	Ditto ...	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
41	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	26th August 1882.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
42	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	24th August 1882. 21st ditto. 26th ditto.
43	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....
PERSIAK.				
Weekly.				
46	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	25th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
47	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....
Bi-Weekly.				
48	"Amir-ul-Akhbár"	Ditto ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
49	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
50	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	19th ditto.
51	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	13th ditto.
52	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
53	"Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree ...	.....	14th ditto.
Fortnightly.				
54	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
55	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

POLITICAL.

WE extract the following observations from an article in the *Som Prakash*, of the 28th August, headed "Mysore":—A perusal of the history of the British administration of Mysore might lead one to suppose that the country greatly advanced in wealth and prosperity under that rule; but a closer investigation of the subject rudely shakes any such notion. That under British rule order was maintained in that State must be admitted, but a considerable quantity of precious jewels belonging to the old royal family was abstracted during this period, while owing to the high salaries allowed to the officers of the State, public expenditure increased so enormously that if Mysore had not been rich in her resources, she would have been reduced to bankruptcy. The last-mentioned fact is indeed a very bad feature of British administration. Striking instances of this are seen in every department of the Indian administration. Public expenditure in India is increasing so enormously that in the end it will be found difficult to save the Empire from bankruptcy. One of two things will then happen—either the people will be left without any pecuniary resources, or Government will be bankrupt.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 28th, 1882.

2. The same paper contains a long article headed "Sir Richard Temple casts a favourable look upon Indian Mussulmans." The writer gives a summary of the observations made by Sir Richard Temple in the columns of the *Evening News*, regarding the advisability on the part of the Government of India of promoting the interests of the Mahomedans of this country; and remarks that any attempt to unduly favour Mahomedans can only have the effect of inflating them with vanity, and of producing dissatisfaction in the minds of the Hindus and other races. It is, on the contrary, clearly the duty of Government to look with equal favour on all sections of the people. As for the advice tendered to Government by Sir Richard Temple in this matter, it should be observed that the Indian Mussulmans, conscious as they are of their unity and political importance, are never likely to be taken in by any display of concern on the part of Government for their welfare. They have not yet forgotten the kindness (?) which Government has repeatedly shown them. They vividly remember the conquest of India by the British, the war with the Rohilla, the spoliation of the Nawab of Oudh, the taking away of the title of Nawab Nazim from the head of the Moorshedabad family, and other acts of kindness done them by the British Government.

SOM PRAKASH.

3. Referring to the letter which is said to have been written by Arabi Bey to Mr. Gladstone, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 28th August, makes the following observations in the course of an article:—"Every letter of this communication is enough to inspire a feeling of respect for the writer. When Arabi took up arms against the Khedive, we were compelled to regard him in the light of a revolutionist. But instances are found even in civilized countries of oppressed people rising up in rebellion against their sovereigns. If the present Khedive is a ruler given to oppressive acts, and Arabi's rebellion an attempt to deliver the country from oppression, the offence committed by him is in a large measure pardonable."

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 28th, 1882.

4. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th August, notices with regret that Mr. Gladstone, who so strongly condemned the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield's government in respect of the Afghan and the Zulu wars, has now himself

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 29th, 1882.

Condition of Mysore under British rule.

Sir Richard Temple and Indian Mussulmans.

Arabi's letter to Mr. Gladstone.

English foreign policy.

brought about a war with Egypt. The retirement from the Cabinet of Mr. Bright is a fitting commentary upon the policy of the present war.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

BARTABANA,
August 24th, 1882.

5. The *Bartábana*, of the 24th August, dwells upon the wants of Pubna, and hopes the Lieutenant-Governor will adopt measures to supply them. The chief

Pubna. of these are (1) a railway line from Sara through Pubna to Bera, which is a flourishing trade centre, (2) a sub-division having Bera as its head-quarters. This village occupies a central position as regards localities comprised within the jurisdictions of the other two sub-divisions in the Pubna district.

URDU GUIDE,
August 26th, 1882.

6. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 26th August, is exceedingly gratified at the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice of the Calcutta High

The Acting Chief Justice. Court, and regards the event as one of great importance.

BHARAT MITRA,
August 24th, 1882.

7. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 24th August, remarks in reference to the terms proposed by the Political Agent for Jeypore, as being those on which the present Chief should be installed as ruler, that if they are approved of by Government, the real sovereignty of the State will pass into the hands of that officer, and the Rajah will become a puppet in his hands.

SADHARANI,
August 27th, 1882.

8. The *Sādhāranī*, of the 27th August, remarks that it is strange that two successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden and Mr. Rivers Thompson, both of whom are credited with a knowledge of this country, agree in holding that only those that pay Rs. 10 as road cess or license-tax, or possess an annual income of Rs. 500, will have the right to vote at the election of members of local boards. It is statements like these that lower such officials in the estimation of the public. It does not seem to have occurred to these officers that only a very few persons in these provinces pay Rs. 10 as road cess. Now the road cess is levied at different rates in different districts, the rates being 2 pice, 1½ pice, and 1 pice for every rupee. So paying Rs. 10 in road cess means that the tenant who pays it (and he is liable for only half the amount, the other half being charged to the zemindar) pays a rent of Rs. 640, Rs. 960, or Rs. 1,280, according as the rate at which the cess is levied in his district is 2 pice, 1½ pice, or 1 pice. There are very few tenants in Bengal who pay such large amounts in the shape of rents. Lord Ripon is anxious that all classes of the people should enjoy the franchise, while the Lieutenant-Governor is framing a rule which, if adopted, will have the opposite effect. Now in the Hooghly district, excepting zemindars and talukdars, there are only 67 ryots, each of whom pays Rs. 10 as road cess. The population of the district is 16 lakhs, a fourth part of which is able-bodied. Thus it is seen that only 67 persons out of 4 lakhs of inhabitants will have the franchise. A general election indeed!

SADHARANI.

9. The same paper points out the utter worthlessness of the crop and weather reports which are published from time to time in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These reports do not represent the real state of matters, and are compiled from information supplied by village chowkidars.

SADHARANI.

10. The same paper asks Government to allow Bengalis to enlist themselves as Volunteers. This has become necessary, if only for the purpose of proving whether or not natives of Bengal are fit for the military service.

11. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the

The Sub-registry office at Chanditala in Serampore.

inconvenience and hardship which have been caused to the inhabitants of villages comprised in the jurisdiction of thana Chanditala, in the Hooghly district, through the abolition of the sub-registry office of that place. People have now to come to Serampore for the purpose of registering their documents. Government is asked to re-establish the sub-registry office at Chanditala.

SADHARANI,
August 27th, 1882.

12. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 27th August, expresses great in-

Certain Manipuri prisoners, and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

indignation at the account furnished it by its Sylhet correspondent, of the cruel treatment to which certain Manipuri prisoners have been subjected by Mr. Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet. They refused to eat any food which was not cooked by their own caste-fellows, and went without any food for three days. They were then flogged for their obstinacy. Government is earnestly besought to enquire into this case, and grant relief.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 27th, 1882.

13. The *Paridarshak*, of the 27th August, refers to the storm of

Certain Manipuri prisoners and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

indignation caused among the Manipuris and other inhabitants of Sylhet by the illegal order of Mr. Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner of that district, to flog certain Manipuri prisoners in the local jail who had refused to take food cooked by a Bengali Brahman. The Chief Commissioner of Assam, to whom a memorial was made against the order, did not vouchsafe a reply. This has aggravated the discontent of the inhabitants, who are attributing the present measure to both the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Johnson. It is hoped that Lord Ripon will do justice to the sufferers.

PARIDARSHAK,
August 27th, 1882.

14. The *Som Prokash*, of the 28th August, publishes a Bengali

Railway accident at Nawadi.

translation of an account of the accident to the mail train which occurred on the 11th August near the Nawadi station of the East Indian Railway, furnished to the *Englishman* newspaper by a person who was a passenger by the train. The Editor of the *Som Prokash* refers to the frequent recurrence of such accidents of late, and condemns the carelessness of the railway authorities, which alone could make them possible. Government is asked to adopt measures for preventing a recurrence of such accidents.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 28th, 1882.

15. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 28th August, asks Government to

A class for native females in the Calcutta Medical College.

open a separate class for the instruction of native females in the Calcutta Medical College. The opening of the midwifery class has been attended with signal success, and deplomaed native midwives are now doing much useful work in this country. The writer refers with regret to the circumstance that a respectable native gentleman who had applied to the Director of Public Instruction for permission to put his daughter in the Calcutta Medical College, has been told by that officer that arrangements cannot this year be made for receiving her as a pupil in that College. The Baboo is consequently obliged to send his daughter to the Madras Medical College, which receives female pupils.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
August 28th, 1882.

16. The same paper contains a long editorial headed "A gradual

A gradual acquisition of rights.

acquisition of rights." The writer remarks that the people of this country have at length come to perceive that it is only by degrees that political rights are acquired, and that through persistent efforts on the part of the people, a wise Government is constrained, however reluctantly, to concede them one by one. In such

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

matters a gradual advance is inevitable, and it is therefore certain that the people will not rest satisfied with the small concessions they have succeeded in obtaining. The writer observes that all the liberal concessions hitherto made to the natives of India have been made at the instance of the far-sighted English statesmen in spite of the opposition of Anglo-Indian authorities.

MEDINI,
August 28th, 1882.

17. The *Medini*, of the 28th August, contains a long article in which the writer notices a recurrence of indigo riots in Bagri in the Midnapore district.

Indigo riots in Bagri Pergunnah in the Midnapore district.

There was peace for some time after the cessation of the late riots, but the transfer of Mr. Cornell, the District Judge, and of Mr. Pratt, the District Superintendent of Police, from Midnapore—both able and impartial officers—coupled with the further fact that internal dissensions subsequently broke out amongst the tenants of Bagri, encouraged the indigo planters to again resort to oppression. The planters have also obtained an obliging friend in the present Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. Phillips, who would seem to be a second Mr. Price. The editor entreats the Magistrate of Midnapore to check the oppressions that are being committed on the tenants in Bagri.

CHARU VARTA,
August 28th, 1882.

18. The *Cháru Vártá* of the 28th August, remarks that the views expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of local self-government on the occasion of his tour through East Bengal, are of a very assuring character, inasmuch as His Honor has agreed to grant most of the privileges asked for by the people. Nobody will deny that Dacca is fit to receive the full measure of local self-government, and that Mymensing also has made sufficient advancement in education and public spirit to receive the boon. It has been indeed justly remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor that if the elective system being in force, an official Chairman was elected by a majority of votes, there could not possibly be any reasonable objection to the arrangement. But considering that the people in the mofussil have not yet got rid of a feeling of dread which they entertain for their Magistrates, a rule prohibiting the appointment of official Chairmen so far at least as sub-divisions in East Bengal are concerned, appears absolutely necessary. The observations made by His Honor as to the creation of district boards are pertinent and just.

Mr. Rivers Thompson on local self-government.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 29th, 1882.

19. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 29th August, remarks, in reference to the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Government to establish a Central Board

A Central Board and District Boards.

in connection with the scheme of local self-government, that fears are being entertained that this will interfere injuriously with the success of the scheme. It can be easily seen how well the members of the central board perfectly unacquainted with the state of the country, will be able to inquire into the local peculiarities of every district in the mofussil from their place in Calcutta. They will have to depend upon the reports of local officers, reports, the value of which is well-known. In fact the Central Board, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, will be but another edition of the Board of Revenue, and will necessarily fail to secure the confidence of the people. As for periodical inspections of local boards to be undertaken by the members of the Central Board, the people are convinced that such cursory inspections, seldom produce any good results. If it is really desired to create a central board, which shall secure the confidence of the native public, it should be so constituted as to have for its members representatives of the different districts of the province. Such representative men can easily be found in Calcutta. In connection with a central board of this description, there should be established at every district

head-quarters district boards. The central board will be furnished with information regarding affairs in the mofussil by its members, who are representatives of the several districts, and by the district boards. Thus will be obviated the necessity of depending upon the reports of the local officers.

20. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, puts forth the following suggestions on the subject of the introduction of local self-government into Burdwan :—(1) There should be established a local board in every thana instead of in every sub-division. (2) The elective system should be introduced into every board. (3) Every thana jurisdiction should be divided into certain circles, each circle comprising an area of from 15 to 16 square miles, and returning one member. (4) Every person residing within the circle, and every one who follows a calling or profession, should be allowed the franchise, women, minors, persons labouring under a legal disability, beggars, and day-labourers alone being excepted. (5) Every person residing within the thana limits or having a place of business therein, who has proficiency in any one language and does some business, should be allowed the franchise. (6) The members should have the power to elect their Chairman from among themselves, no matter whether official or non-official. (7) Executive or police officers should not be allowed to become chairmen. (8) The elected members should hold office for two years, and the elected Chairman for one year. (9) A person may be elected over and over again, but there should be held a general election every five years.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
September 1st, 1882.

21. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 13th August, referring to the meeting lately held at Pooree in connection with the scheme of local self-government, says that the meeting ought not to have invited the Magistrate to be present. The presence of the Magistrate at such meetings prevents the people from giving expression to their real sentiments. Through fear lest they should be removed from the post of Chairman, Magistrates are employing various expedients to prevent that result. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Pooree will rightly understand the purport of local self-government, and will be willing to discharge its duties. They should call a meeting without inviting the Magistrate to be present. If this is not done, nothing practical will be accomplished.

UTKAL DARPANA,
August 13th, 1882.

22. The *Poorusottum Patrika*, of the 14th August, refers with regret to the report that the zemindar of Kate Desh, Bhugaban Rait Singh, intends giving up the school at Nemaparrah, hitherto wholly supported by him. If this desire has been expressed, it is indeed a matter for regret. It is to be hoped he will abandon this idea. No act is more meritorious than that of imparting knowledge.

PURUSOTTUM
PATRIKA,
August 14th, 1882.

23. The same paper, referring to a mohant of the Jajipore Sadaburt, who has been reported to the Collector of Cuttack for wasting the funds belonging to the institution, and for withholding alms from those entitled to them, says :—
“Not only at Jajipore, but at most of the Sadaburt maths in Orissa, the same state of things exists. There are some mohants who, as soon as they see the objects of charity at a distance, become enraged, and drive them away. Some grudgingly dismiss them with a handful of coarse rice. The funds belonging to the math are expended to procure the means of selfish gratification for the mohant. Some of the mohants keep their women in a separate palatial residence, where they lead a life of voluptuous ease like Indra. Many of the Sadaburt maths of this place (Puri) have a

PURUSOTTUM
PATRIKA.

large annual income, which, however, serves no useful purpose beyond securing the means of enjoyment to the Mohants. The way in which the Sadaburts of this place administer the charities is simply unintelligible. In most of the maths the poor receive a handful of coarse boiled rice, and a small quantity of *bereedal*, while the choicest viands gratify the palate of the mohants. Could there be an instance of greater injustice?

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 19th, 1882.

24. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 19th August, mentions an amusing incident in connection with a late meeting of the Cuttack Municipal Commissioners. A petition signed by many persons was presented

A meeting of the Cuttack Municipal Commissioners.

for consideration. The writers dwelt upon the legitimate duties of the municipality, and commented upon the imperfect way those duties had been discharged, as well as upon useless expenditure of the municipal funds. The Commissioners, regarding the petition as an insult, refused to consider any of the statements contained therein. It was, however, seen that the signatures of two Commissioners, one of whom was present, were attached to the petition. On making enquiry in regard to his signature, he said: "Thinking it was simply a petition for the reduction of taxes, I signed it." From this the readers will understand how well qualified the persons are who are entrusted with the work of the municipality. Some of the Commissioners have never understood what their duties are, while others who do understand them, do not discharge them properly.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.
August 14th, 1882.

25. The *Poorosotum Patriká*, of the 14th August, observes that with a view to reduce the consumption of narcotics, Government have from time to time increased

Increase in the use of narcotics.

the duty leviable on such articles. In another direction, however, increased facilities have been created for their use. The Board of Revenue has given permission to open a shop in Cuttack for the sale of chundu and majum. Did the inhabitants of the town want such a shop, or was it because of the large number of cases arising from the illegal sale of those articles in the district that the order was given? No, these are not the reasons. Throughout India nearly every shop for the sale of narcotics has been opened at the instance of Government. These shops constitute the principal means, whereby the people are induced to spend everything they have in order that there may be an increase of revenue. The people do not generally show an acquaintance with a thing which is not found in the country, nor do they show a desire to be acquainted with its use. Should anything new be imported, nearly all manifest a desire to know its use. Formerly the people could not procure the drinks of civilized countries, and therefore could not use them. Now foreign merchants import articles from various countries which are found in almost every house in India. Formerly natives did not know the names of English spirits, nor did they use them; hence the English, it would seem, took pity on them, and imported English spirits. Shops were set up at various places, and thus a taste was gradually created among the people for English spirits. The consequence of this has been that many respectable persons have been ruined and many fortunes dissipated. Everyday there occur instances of people who have acquired the habit of drinking, being reduced to beggary, and filling the jails of the righteous English. In Cuttack there was formerly no shop for the sale of chundu and majum, Government consequently could not levy a duty on those narcotics; but now, thanks to the Board of Revenue, let the people of Orissa destroy themselves by the use of a new narcotic, in order that Government coffers may be filled—A noble judgment!

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 19th, 1882.

26. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 19th August, refers to the decision of the municipality to erect slaughter-houses outside the town. After a site had been already fixed and a sum of Rs. 72

The work of the Cuttack Municipality.

spent, a slaughter-house having been built near the main road and the residence of Mr. Dessa and other dwellings, Mr. Dessa petitioned the Chairman to have it removed elsewhere. At a meeting at which many of the Commissioners were present, this petition was considered. Dr. Stewart expressed his opinion in favour of the petition, and said that to retain the shambles would be injurious to health and unfair to Mr. Dessa. Two others supported the Doctor's opinion, while the rest of the Commissioners approved of the work of the municipality. The Doctor is the health officer of the municipality, and where the question of general health is under consideration, weight should be attached to his opinion. Moreover, the Commissioners were not able to offer any special argument in favour of their position, which they found it difficult to maintain. At last the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were influenced by the Doctor's opinion, which could not be called in question. It was decided that in the event of Mr. Dessa being prepared to meet the expenses, the shambles should be removed to another place. The Doctor, however, thought it unfair to make Mr. Dessa pay, and referred to the expenditure which had been incurred. The Vice-Chairman said he himself, and not the overseer, was to blame, inasmuch as it was his duty to have gone to the place and pointed out the proper site to him. There can be no doubt that the Vice-Chairman in this statement, exhibited great generosity towards the overseer. If, however, he had at the same time offered to make up for the loss incurred by the municipality, he would have been entitled to all praise, and his action would be a proof that he watches over the expenditure of the money raised from the tax-payers, and will not waste their funds. This occurrence enables one to get a good insight into the working of the municipality. The whole responsibility of the work rests upon the Vice-Chairman, but in important works like the above, on perceiving his neglect, he can easily say I did not see it myself. Expensive works are mostly done by the overseer, and according to his wish. Under these circumstances, why should there not be an increase of expenditure? The Vice-Chairman neglects his work, but the Commissioners do not hold him responsible. In the hands of Commissioners such as these has Government entrusted such important duties. Lord Ripon, by introducing local self-government into this town, will deliver the inhabitants from this injustice.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd September 1882.

